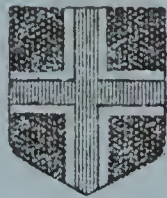


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THE CITY OF DURHAM CORPORATION.



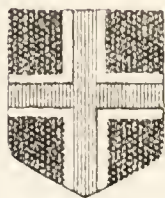
ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND OTHER RECORDS
FOR 1960.

R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

DURHAM
G. BAILES & SONS, PRINTERS, ETC.

1961.

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PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

80, CLAYPATH,

Telephone : Durham 3520.

DURHAM.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R. GORDON DRUMMOND, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Also Medical Officer of Health Durham Rural District, Brandon and Byshottles Urban District, Assistant County Medical Officer County Durham).

SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

LESLIE OATES, C.R.San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

JOHN BITTLESTONE, C.R.San.I., M.A.P.H.I.

RODENT OPERATIVE :

MR. A. FOX

CLERICAL STAFF :

MRS. J. WILBY, Clerk.

MISS J. M. CLARK, Shorthand Typist.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1960.

There were no unusual occurrences likely to affect the health of the citizens and the vital statistics are comparable with those of recent years. Although the infant mortality rate is higher than it has been during the preceding five years I do not think the variation is significant. The perinatal mortality rate fell from the previous year, as did the stillbirth rate, and it is particularly pleasing to record that there were no maternal deaths.

The incidence of infectious disease (including tuberculosis) was low, there were only 63 notifications throughout the year and measles accounted for 22 of these and whooping cough for another 12. There was no occurrence of poliomyelitis or diphtheria. Excepting tuberculosis and pneumonia, there were no deaths attributed to notifiable infectious disease. It is to be hoped that this satisfactory state of affairs will serve to encourage the use of the very good facilities for immunisation which exist for adults and children, rather than engender a feeling of complacency. There is little doubt that the reduction in the incidence of diphtheria and poliomyelitis is due in great part to the general acceptance of immunisation against them, but equally it is the case that the risk of exposure to infection is still present. It is often not appreciated that for both poliomyelitis and diphtheria, there is a variable period of some weeks which must elapse between the immunising injections and the development of a good degree of immunity, and it is for this reason that the procedure should not be delayed until cases occur in the area. All too often it is the publicity given to the occurrence of cases which initiates the request for protection.

New cases and deaths from tuberculosis have declined again, in the case of the pulmonary form to half the average of the preceding ten years.

The services provided for the older members of the community from both statutory and voluntary sources, continued to function well and without any noteworthy incident. This in part, accounts for the statement that no action was taken during the year involving Section 47 of the National Assistance Act relating to the removal of persons in need of urgent care and attention, but even more it is a reflection of the goodwill and co-operation which exists among those operating the various services and who care for the elderly in their homes and in hospital.

While powers exist for compulsory removal, seeking their use is a very grave step to contemplate in any particular case. The outcome is always difficult to foresee. However, cases do arise where it is necessary both in the interest of the patient, and to safeguard others, to secure removal to hospital.

Good co-operation has continued with other interests, including the other parts of the National Health Service, and in particular I value the cordial relations maintained with medical practitioners in general and hospital practice and with the County Medical Officer and his staff.

I wish to thank you, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, for your support, the Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. L. Oates and the other members of the Health Department for their assistance throughout the year and the Officers of the Council for their co-operation.

I have the Honour to be,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. GORDON DRUMMOND.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

LIVE BIRTHS.

Number...	310
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 population	13.8
---------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS per cent of total live births	3.2
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

STILL BIRTHS.

Number...	7
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	22.4
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS	317
-----------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

INFANT DEATHS (deaths under 1 year)	11
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INFANT MORTALITY RATES.

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	35.5
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births...	36.7
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	22.6
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	16.1
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	37.9
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths	Nil
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

Area in acres	...	4,578.
---------------	-----	--------

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population :—21,770.

Number of inhabited houses end of 1960—6,228.

Rateable value :—1959 :—£329,731. 1960 :—£335,376.

Sum represented by a 1d. rate, 1959 :—£1,247. 14s. 8d.	1960 :—£1,281. 0s. 9d.
--	------------------------

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area.

4,578 Acres. The City borders on the North, East and South with Durham Rural District and on the West with Brandon and Byshottles Urban District.

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population is 21,770 an increase of 410 from 1959.

Inhabited Houses.

The number of inhabited houses is 6,228.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registrar General's area comparability factors :—

Births	0.97.
Deaths	0.92.

Births.

During the year 310 live births were registered. 155 males and 155 females. Of these 10 were illegitimate.

There were 23 more births than in 1959.

The birth rate (adjusted) of 13.9 is to be compared with that of 13.0 for last year.

Deaths.

Death rate per 1,000 population (adjusted)	...	11.6
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	... ..	43
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	... ..	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	... ..	—

274 deaths were registered, one less than in 1959 and the death rate (adjusted) of 11.6 compares with that for 1959 when it was 11.7.

The table of causes of death shows that Diseases of the Heart and Circulation accounted for 100 of the deaths registered, or 36%. Deaths from Cancer number 43 compared with 51 in 1959.

64% of all deaths occurred in persons over the age of 65.

Infant Mortality : (Deaths of children under 1 year of age).

The rate is 35.5 per 1,000 live births. Last year this rate was 31.4.

The figure for England and Wales for 1960 is 21.9.

For the second year in succession, therefore, the rate is higher than that for England and Wales and higher too, than the average rate over the previous ten years. (But on four occasions during this period very low rates were experienced.)

11 children died before reaching one year of age.

The actual numbers for the past 10 years are :—

1951	14	1956	6
1952	6	1957	8
1953	8	1958	5
1954	13	1959	9
1955	6	1960	11

and these numbers should be read in conjunction with the rates given in the table and should be borne in mind in assessing the change in the rate over the years. As the numbers of infant deaths each year are comparatively small, too great significance should not be attached to a single rate.

Of the 11 children who died before reaching one year of age seven were less than one month old, five being less than 1 week.

Consideration of the infant mortality is not complete without consideration at the same time of the still births. The number of still births and the number of deaths in the first week of life taken together represent the mortality occurring at or about the time of birth—the perinatal mortality rate, the combined still-births and deaths in the first week of life per 1,000 total births.

In the year under review this was 37.9.

The following table shows the perinatal mortality rate in recent years compared with the rates for Durham County and England and Wales :—

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Durham City	30.4	37.2	31.0	47.5	37.9
Durham County ..	40.1	39.8	37.8	39.1	40.1
England and Wales ..	36.8	36.2	35.1	34.2	32.9

Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGE PERIODS.

All Ages.	0—1	1—	2—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—
274	11	—	1	—	1	12	73	176

INFANT MORTALITY.

Cause of Death.	Under 1wk.	1—2 wks.	2—3 wks.	3—4 wks.	Total under 1 mth.	1—3 mths.	3—6 mths.	6—9 mths.	9—12 mths.	Total
Congenital Malformations ..	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Prematurity ..	2	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	4
Asphyxia ..	2	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	3
Respiratory Disease ..	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE DISTRICT FOR 1960 AND PREVIOUS YEARS. COMPARATIVE TABLE
WITH ENGLAND AND WALES AND WITH DURHAM COUNTY FOR PAST TEN YEARS.

Year.	Birth Rate per 1,000 population.			Death Rate per 1,000 population.			Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.		
	Durham City.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham City.	England & Wales.	Durham County	Durham City.	England & Wales.	Durham County
1950	16.8	15.8	17.8	10.9	11.6	11.8	37.2	29.8	40
1951	14.4	15.5	17.6	11.0	12.5	12.4	47.9	29.6	42
1952	15.5	15.3	17.3	10.1	11.3	10.9	19.3	27.6	33
1953	16.9	15.5	17.7	11.9	11.4	11.0	26.8	26.8	31
1954	14.3	15.2	17.3	11.8	11.3	11.5	45.3	25.5	31
1955	13.1	15.0	17.2	11.9	11.7	11.2	21.7	24.9	32
1956	13.8	15.6	17.8	10.8	11.7	11.3	20.5	23.8	27
1957	13.4	16.1	18.4	11.4	11.5	11.3	27.7	23.1	27
1958	14.5	16.4	18.6	11.2	11.7	11.3	15.9	22.6	25
1959	13.0	16.5	18.0	11.7	11.6	10.9	31.4	22.2	27
Mean for 10 years 1950-59	14.5	15.6	17.7	11.2	11.6	11.3	29.3	25.9	31
1960	13.8	17.1	18.5	11.6	11.5	11.5	35.5	21.9	28

CAUSES OF DEATH IN DURHAM BOROUGH, 1960.

Cause of Death.	Total	M.	F.
ALL CAUSES	274	148	126
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	2	—
Tuberculosis, other	1	—	1
Syphilitic disease	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	4	3
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	8	6	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	6	—	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	—	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	19	11	8
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	—
Diabetes	2	—	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	34	21	13
Coronary disease, angina	55	33	22
Hypertension with heart disease	4	2	2
Other heart disease	24	8	16
Other circulatory disease	17	6	11
Influenza	1	—	1
Pneumonia	17	11	6
Bronchitis	10	8	2
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	1
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	3	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	4	4	—
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—	—
Congenital malformations	5	3	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	25	11	14
Motor vehicle accidents	3	2	1
All other accidents	13	7	6
Suicide	5	3	2
Homicide and operations of war	—	—	—

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

Scarlet Fever : There were 4 notifications. All cases were admitted to hospital. Last year there were notified 34 cases.

Whooping Cough : There were 12 cases notified, compared with 6 last year.

Acute Poliomyelitis : There were no cases notified. (As in the previous year.)

During the year vaccination against poliomyelitis was continued, by general medical practitioners in their surgeries under their own arrangements and at clinic sessions arranged in the Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at 14, Old Elvet, Durham.

2,781 persons received two injections and 8,676 received third injections.

Measles : 22 cases were notified in contrast to 260 last year.

There were no deaths.

Diphtheria : For the eighth successive year there were no cases of diphtheria.

The tables of diphtheria immunisation figures show that records were received of 210 children under the age of five having received during the year a full course of primary immunisation as against 235 in 1959.

717 children under five years old had completed a full course of immunisation by the end of the year. It is estimated that this represents only about 58% of those children eligible for immunisation. This is a low figure. Parents should understand that absence of cases does not constitute grounds for discontinuing immunisation against diphtheria.

During 1960 in England and Wales there occurred 52 cases.

The County Medical Officer of Health arranges that propaganda leaflets drawing attention to the need for children to be protected against smallpox, whooping cough and diphtheria are sent to parents by post when their children attain the age of three months. Further propaganda regarding immunisation against diphtheria is despatched when children are one year old and again at four years and nine months. All such propaganda gives details of the facilities available for vaccination against immunisation.

Dysentery : There were 2 cases notified following admission to hospital here from elsewhere.

Food Poisoning : There were no notifications.

Meningococcal Infection : Of the three cases, two were notified from hospital following admission from elsewhere. The third occurred in a boy attending a boarding school in the City.

Tuberculosis : There were 8 new cases notified, all pulmonary forms. Reference to the table showing the position over the past 10 years indicates that these are satisfactory figures in this context, although the numbers tend to vary widely from year to year.

B.C.G. Vaccination of older school children : 1960 was the third year in which B.C.G. Vaccination against tuberculosis of certain groups of school children attending schools in the City was carried out, although, of course, this type of protection has been offered for some years to home contacts of the disease and to certain other groups.

The Heaf Multiple Puncture skin test was used.

The following table shows the numbers involved :—

DURHAM CITY B.C.G. VACCINATION OF SCHOOLCHILDREN.

No. of Consents	Given Skin Tests.		Positive Reactors.		Negative Reactors given B.C.G.		No. absent at time of readings.
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
387	341	88.1	56	16.4	270	79.1	15

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES REPORTED DURING THE YEAR

DISEASE.	Total Cases Notified.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.
Scarlet Fever	4	4	—
Whooping Cough	12	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Paralytic			
Non-Paralytic			
Measles	22	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Pneumonia	2	—	17
Dysentery	2	2	—
Smallpox	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	—
Infective			
Post-Infectious			
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Erysipelas	2	1	—
Meningoccal infection ..	3	3	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 — 1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 — 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 — 10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10 — 15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 — 20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 — 25	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 — 35	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 — 45	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 — 55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55 — 65	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and Upwards	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
TOTALS	7	1	—	—	2	—	—	1

NEW CASES AND DEATHS IN PAST 10 YEARS.

					Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
					New cases.	Deaths.	New Cases.	Deaths.
1950	..	..	..	..	25	8	3	0
1951	..	..	..	..	24	5	4	1
1952	..	..	..	..	9	3	3	1
1953	..	..	..	..	20	4	3	1
1954	..	..	..	..	12	3	1	0
1955	..	..	..	..	13	5	2	1
1956	..	..	..	..	20	4	1	0
1957	..	..	..	..	20	4	4	1
1958	..	..	..	..	8	1	3	—
1959	..	..	..	..	14	—	—	—
Average for 10 years					16.5	3.7	2.4	0.5
1960	..	..	..	..	8	2	—	1

CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER.

		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
31st December, 1959	.....	101	75	13	14	114	89
31st December, 1960	.....	106	73	13	13	119	86

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION, 1960.

Live Births Registered.		Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to 31st December, 1960.		Records received during the year of full courses of primary immunisation.			Records received during the year of reinforcing injections.
1959	1960	Under 5	5—15	Under 5	5—15	Total.	0—15
287	310	717	1724	210	15	225	84

Number of children who had completed a full course of immunisation at any time up to the 31st December, 1960.

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
41	160	191	137	188	152	192	167	186	180	211	184	207	138	107

Age as at 31.12.60 i.e., born in the year.

RIVER WEAR.

Each year in the month of June there is held in Durham the " River Swim ", a race of nearly a mile along a stretch of the River Wear where it flows past the Race Course. In 1959 after that year's River Swim there arose in the minds of the organisers, The Northumberland and Durham Swimming Association, some doubt as to the advisability of continuing the venture in view of possible pollution of the River. The weather that year was fine, with a mild spring and hot, dry summer with the result that the level of the water was low, the rate of flow reduced and there was considerable growth of water vegetation. The water in consequence, was murky and malodorous. Moreover, at about that time considerable publicity was being given to possible danger to bathers arising from the pollution of sea beaches.

It was decided to embark upon an investigation of the river throughout its course in the City, paying particular attention to the length in question. Bacteriological tests were made at various points. Between October, 1959 and May, 1960 a total of 72 swabs were laid and examined bacteriologically.

The results were interesting, but briefly it could be stated that :—" Continued investigation over a period of seven months has failed to reveal evidence of danger of disease due to organisms of the Salmonella group by accidental drinking of river water in the course tested above Bath's Bridge, with one single exception due to a demonstrable cause which has been remedied ".

The organisers of the Swim were advised to adopt a new starting point, upstream from Bath's Bridge, and this they did.

There were positive findings at various other points on the River, down-stream from the length in question. These results emphasized what was already known, namely that at places in its course through the City there was being discharged into the river,

untreated or inadequately treated sewage effluent. This lends support to the policy which is being pursued, the rectification of the main drainage as a first step in a comprehensive scheme. The extent of the risk to persons accidentally drinking the river water which is thus contaminated is difficult to assess as it may be that the technique used to recover the organisms is a particularly selective one in that it is likely that large volumes of water pass through the swabs.

It seems right to close this account by adding that the day of the 1960 Annual River Swim was hot and sunny, and there was a good flow of water in the river. There were 36 competitors and in a thrilling finish the race was won by Mr. B. Chapman of the Darlington Swimming Club.

CHIROPODY SERVICE FOR OLD PEOPLE.

Report for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

GILESGATE CENTRE.

Introduction.

1960 was the seventh year of operation of this chiropody clinic conducted at the Vane Tempest Hall, Gilesgate, on behalf of the Durham Old People's Welfare Association.

Sessions were held on Monday mornings and afternoons and on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, 8 appointments being made for each session.

Mr. E. L. Chambers, M.Ch.S. continued as chiropodist.

Voluntary Assistance.

The British Red Cross Society provided a total of 908 hours attendance.

The Durham Samaritan Society which furnished the equipment at the outset continued to subscribe the cost of dressings.

Treatment.

During the year clinics were held on 117 days during which there were 155 clinic sessions of three hours.

At the full number of 8 per session this would have allowed 1,240 treatments, but there were 71 missed appointments so that the actual number given was 1,169, or 94% of the possible.

The average number of treatments given each session was 7.5.

The number of persons on the list on the 1st January, 1960 was 169 and on the 31st December 171, there having been 18 new patients and 16 withdrawals during the year.

SHAKESPEARE HALL CENTRE.

Introduction.

This was the fourth year of operation of this Chiropody Clinic which is held at the Shakespeare Hall in North Road, Durham.

Like the one at Gilesgate it is conducted on behalf of the Durham Old Peoples' Welfare Association, and Mr. E. L. Chambers, M.Ch.S., is the Chiropodist.

Sessions were held on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings each week.

Voluntary Assistance.

The British Red Cross Society provided a total of 329 hours attendance.

The Durham Samaritan Society which provided the equipment have also continued to subscribe the cost of dressings.

Treatment.

Clinics were held on 81 days, there being 81 clinic sessions of three hours. 648 treatments would have been possible, but there were 58 missed appointments so that the number given was 590 or 91% of the possible.

The average number of treatments given each session was 7.3.

There were 116 patients on the books on the 1st January and 124 on the 31st December, 22 new names having been added and 14 withdrawn.

SUMMARY.				<i>Gilesgate.</i>		<i>Shakespeare Hall.</i>	
				<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>	<i>1959</i>	<i>1960</i>
Sessions	...	...	...	195	155	102	81
Days on which sessions held	...	...	...	147	117	102	81
Treatments given :							
Possible	...	...	...	1,560	1,240	816	648
Actual	...	...	...	1,463	1,169	766	590
				(93%)	(94%)	(94%)	(91%)
Treatments per session :							
Possible	...	...	...	8	8	8	8
Actual average	...	...	...	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.3
Hours by Red Cross Voluntary							
Workers	...	...	...	804	908	478	329
Charge (per treatment)	...	...	...	2/-			

REMARKS.

These figures upon which this report is based were furnished by Mrs. B. P. Eley, Divisional Officer, from the Clinic Records which are kept by the British Red Cross Society and they indicate that the two Chiropody Clinics have continued to function well throughout the year. This evidence of the steady working of the scheme must give great satisfaction to those associated with it and particularly to the Chiropodist and the voluntary helpers. The old people themselves contribute in no small way to its success by their regular attendance and sometimes this will not be easy. The operation of the scheme in its present form is made possible by the financial aid given to the Durham Old People's Welfare Association from various sources, details of which are contained in the Financial Statement which has been furnished by the Honorary Treasurer, Mr. L. Watkins.

The small reduction in the number of sessions this year arose because the Chiropodist was absent from work due to illness for a period. There was, it will be noted, a slight increase in the number of persons on the books at each clinic.

The waiting time for appointments at the Gilesgate Centre is about four or five weeks and at the Shakespeare Hall Centre about five or six weeks. At both, the interval between treatments varies between about three weeks and six weeks depending, of course, upon the individual case. The Chiropodist considers these satisfactory intervals.

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

REVENUE ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

EXPENDITURE.				INCOME.			
<i>Vane Tempest</i>		<i>Shakespeare</i>		<i>Vane Tempest</i>		<i>Shakespeare</i>	
<i>Hall.</i>		<i>Hall.</i>		<i>Hall.</i>		<i>Hall.</i>	
£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
Chiropodist—Fees	.. 266 17 6	151 17 6	418 15 0	Fees	.. .. 118 4 0	60 16 0	179 0 0
Dressings, etc.	.. 7 1 7	4 4 6	11 6 1	Grants :—			
Rent	.. 65 17 6	40 10 0	106 7 6	Samaritan Society,			
Postages etc.	.. 3 1 9	1 17 2	4 18 11	Dressings, etc. .. 20 0 0			
			541 7 6	National Corporation for			
Balance in hand carried forward			77 12 6	the Care of Old People			
			£619 0 0	400 0 0			
			£619 0 0	£619 0 0			

DOMICILIARY LAUNDRY SERVICE FOR OLD PEOPLE.

This service which was commenced during 1957, has the aim of helping elderly sick people in the area. It is provided by the British Red Cross Society, the Hospital Authority and the Local Health Authority acting in conjunction.

I am advised by Mrs. Grime of the British Red Cross Society that at the beginning of 1960, seven households were being served and by the end of the year twelve households.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

1. *Public Health Services of the Local Authority.*2. *Laboratory Services.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Department of Pathology.
- (ii) Public Health Laboratory, General Hospital, Westgate Road, Newcastle.
- (iii) County Analyst, Shire Hall, Durham.

3. *General Medical Services.*

Durham County Executive Council, Green Lane, Old Elvet,
Durham

Ten medical practitioners in general practice reside in the City and an approximately equal number who reside elsewhere have part of their practices within it.

4. *Newcastle Regional Hospital Board.*

Walkergate Hospital, Newcastle.

*Durham Hospital Management Committee, Dryburn Hospital,
Durham.*

(a) *General.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) County Hospital, Durham.
- (iii) Crossgate Hospital, Durham (Long Stay).

(b) *Maternity.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital.

(c) *Infectious.*

- (i) Chester-le-Street Isolation Hospital.
- (ii) Langley Park Isolation Hospital (Emergency Fever Reserve).

(d) *Tuberculosis.*

- (i) Dryburn Hospital, Durham.
- (ii) Isolation Hospital, Chester-le-Street.
- (iii) Chest Clinic, Earl's House Hospital.
- (iv) Mass Miniature Radiography Unit, Havelock Hospital, Sunderland.

(e) Mental.

- (i) Winterton Hospital, Sedgfield.
- (ii) Aycliffe Hospital.
- (iii) Prudhoe and Monkton Hospital.
- (iv) Earl's House Hospital.

(f) Pre-Convalescent.

Brandon Hospital.

(g) Venereal Diseases Clinic.

County Hospital, Durham.

5. *Durham County Council, Health Services.**(a) School Health Services.*

Since September, 1957, the school clinic has been housed in new premises at Kepier Crescent.

(b) Ambulance Services.

The ambulance control is situated at County Ambulance Headquarters, Framwellgate Moor, Durham, and there are nine ambulances, one light sitting case vehicle and two cars. In an emergency any responsible person may summon an ambulance by telephone by asking to be connected to the nearest ambulance control (no telephone number need be given).

(c) Health Visiting.

There is one Health Visitor, parts of the City being served by the Student Health Visitors.

(d) Home Nursing.

Three nurses, all residing in the City, are engaged in this work.

(e) Domiciliary Midwifery.

There are four midwives practising thus.

(f) Domestic Help.

This is provided for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, an expectant mother, lying-in, mentally defective, aged or a child not over school age.

(g) Vaccination and Immunisation.

(h) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| (i) Child Welfare Centres | } 14, Old Elvet, Durham.
Kepier Crescent, Durham |
| (ii) Artificial Sunlight Clinics | |
| (iii) Birth Control Clinics | |
| (iv) Post Natal Clinics | |

(i) Prevention of Illness, care and after care.

Under this heading comes the provision of nursing equipment for sick persons. Invalid chairs are also available.

(j) Welfare Services.

Services are provided for Blind Persons and other Handicapped Persons.

Residential accommodation is provided for persons who by reason of age, infirmity or other circumstances, are in need of care and attention which is not otherwise available to them.

(k) Mental Health.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951.

No action was taken during the year involving Section 47 relating to removal of persons in need of urgent care and attention.

DURHAM.

September, 1961.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my annual report for the year 1960.

During 1960 the whole of the tenants from the first post-war slum clearance areas were re-housed and surveys undertaken in preparation for the clearance of further such areas in 1961.

Some of the smaller blocks of unfit properties (previously included as prospective slum clearance) are being dealt with by means of individual demolition orders.

In my opinion the housing problem in Durham is not that of completely unfit properties (though a number of such properties will undoubtedly be demolished over the next few years) but that of providing modern amenities in the many structurally sound houses which, with improvements carried out in the nature of hot water supplies, provision of bathrooms and proper kitchen facilities would give suitable housing accommodation over a long period of years and would, in addition, reduce the number of applicants for council houses.

The answer to this problem is a greater appreciation among owners of advantages to be derived from improvement grants but, as mentioned in my report, this particular scheme for modernising old houses is not gaining the support hoped for.

It would appear that unless the grants scheme (particularly with respect to tenanted houses) is used much more extensively the Government will eventually find it necessary to bring in legislation making it compulsory to provide standard amenities.

Requests for works of repair to houses are generally dealt with promptly by the owners concerned and as in previous years little statutory action has been necessary to enforce the provisions of the various Acts.

Routine work in the Department proceeded satisfactorily during the year under review.

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. R. Gordon Drummond, for their kindly support during the past year and also to acknowledge the assistance and co-operation of Mr. Bittlestone and the Staff of the Health Department and other Officials of the Council.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

LESLIE OATES,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S GENERAL SUMMARY
SUBMITTED TO COUNTY COUNCIL FOR YEAR 1960.

	No. of inspections	No. of INFORMAL Notices served.	No. of STATUTORY Notices served.	Defects remedied after Notice.
Housing :				
Public Health and Housing Acts	1,337	65	24	59
Overcrowding	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences :				
Insufficient	—	—	—	—
Defective	15	6	—	6
Drainage	128	35	2	35
Water Supply	10	6	—	6
Food Premises	468	22	—	21
Shops Act	9	—	—	—
Dairies	11	2	—	2
Slaughter Houses :				
Public	—	—	—	—
Private	253	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, etc.	19	6	—	6
Offensive Trades	—	—	—	—
Factories & Workplaces	131	9	—	9
Keeping of Animals	45	—	—	—
Insanitary Ashpits & Receptacles	—	—	—	—
Offensive accumulations	18	9	—	9
Smoke Nuisances	12	—	—	—
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1031	—	—	—
Totals	3,487	160	26	153

DRY CLOSETS IN DISTRICT ... 24.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS : HOUSING ACT, 1949/59.

	No. of separate houses	
	Discretionary Grant.	Standard Grant.
(a) Applications submitted to Local Authority	12	22
(b) Applications rejected by Local Authority	1	1
(c) Total Number of applications approved since inception of scheme	80	25
(d) Total Number of grants paid since inception of scheme	66	11

Whilst the introduction of the "standard" grant in 1959 has resulted in an increased number of applications for improvement grants the results are still disappointing as owners of tenanted property are not taking advantage of the scheme.

This lack of response may not only be due to owners being unwilling or unable to contribute their share of the costs of improvement but to the tenants concerned being reluctant to pay the resultant increased rents.

The purpose of such grants is to modernise old houses which have a potentially useful "life" and if the scheme is to be really successful it should attract applications from owners of tenanted properties.

It appears that considerably more publicity should be given this matter directed to both owners and tenants of such properties.

HOUSING STATISTICS.

General Inspection of District.

1. Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	573
2. Dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation...	20
3. Dwelling houses (exclusive of two above) found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation	113
4. Total number of visits to houses including re-inspections	1,337

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES.

A. Houses Demolished.	Number.	Displaced.	
		Persons.	Families.
In Clearance Areas (Housing Acts 1936/57)	27	65	24
Not in Clearance Areas and as a result of formal or informal procedure (Housing Acts 1936/57)	4	8	2
B. Unfit Houses Closed.			
In pursuance of undertaking under Section 11 H.A. 1936 or Section 17 H.A. 1957 ..	7	14	8

C. Repairs to Houses.	Number.
Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) After informal action under Public Health and Housing Acts	69
(b) After formal action under P.H. Acts	5
(c) By Local Authority in default of owners	1

INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

During the year 1,959 inspections were made of properties in the District. It was found necessary to serve 186 informal notices for the remedying of various public health nuisances and the majority of such notices received the prompt attention of the owners or occupiers of the properties concerned.

In six cases of non-compliance statutory notices were served on the owners.

This action resulted in the owners carrying out the necessary works in five cases, and the Corporation doing the work in default and recovering costs in one case.

537 visits were made with the object of seeing that notices were complied with.

HOUSING AND SLUM CLEARANCE.

During the year under review 58 houses were erected in the City Area comprising 25 council houses and 33 privately built houses.

At 31st December, 1960, the number of council houses and flats erected since the war totalled 1,197.

The total number of houses built for and controlled by the Council was, at the date mentioned, 1,837. In addition to these properties the Council have the letting, when vacant, of any of the 365 houses owned by the North Eastern Housing Association.

Derelict Buildings : In March, 1960 a sub-committee comprising representatives of the Housing and Health Committees was formed with a view to expediting re-housing of tenants from slum clearance and individually unfit houses and early demolition of such properties.

Pre-war slum clearance : Progress was made in dealing with this problem and at the end of the year five single persons awaited re-housing and fourteen properties remained to be demolished.

Post-war slum clearance : Satisfactory progress was made with re-housing from the Lovegreen Street and Sidegate No. 3 clearance areas. The confirmation orders were made by the Minister in October, 1959 and by the end of 1960 the tenants concerned had been re-housed by the Council.

Preliminary surveys were carried out with a view to dealing with the following proposed clearance areas :—Church Lane/Hallgarth Street, Castle View and Scotts Cottages. It is anticipated that the Council will submit its proposals with respect to these properties to the Minister in 1961.

The following table summarises the position as at 31st December, 1960 :

	<i>Occupied houses</i>	<i>Vacant pending demolition</i>
Pre-war slum clearance	4	10
Post war slum clearance	—	22
* Individually unfit houses (where included in future clearance programmes) ...	—	14

* These unfit houses have been closed as a temporary measure pending their inclusion in clearance areas. Demolition is not practicable at the present time as they give support and protection from the weather to adjoining houses.

Individually unfit houses : 5 houses were closed and 15 houses were the subject of demolition orders.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958.

Certificates as to families displaced from clearance areas and individual unfit houses have been submitted to the City Treasurer as follows :—

YEAR	Individual Unfit Houses.			Clearance Orders.			Totals.		
	No.	Per- sons.	Fami- lies.	No.	Per- sons.	Fami- lies.	No.	Per- Pers.	Fami- lies.
1955	—	—	—	3	11	3	3	11	3
1956	11	34	11	7	19	7	18	53	18
1957	10	30	10	5	16	7	15	46	17
1958	4	13	4	6	11	6	10	24	10
1959	15	41	15	3	7	3	18	48	18
1960	8	18	8	23	64	23	31	82	31
							95	264	97

RENT ACT, 1957.

In only eight cases in 1960 was the help of the Department sought in connection with the above Act.

Advice was given the tenants concerned and in three of the cases informal action resulted in the owners carrying out certain works of repair and maintenance.

Formal action was only necessary in one case.

The following table shows the position as to applications dealt with since the Act came into force :—

	1957	1958	1959	1960
(1) Number of applications for Certificates of disrepair ...	7	7	Nil	1
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates ...	7	7	Nil	1
(a) in respect of some but not all defects ...	5	3	Nil	1
(b) in respect of all defects ...	2	4	Nil	Nil
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	6	3	Nil	1
(5) Number of undertakings re- fused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	1	3	Nil	Nil
(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancella- tion of certificates ...	Nil	2	1	Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority ...	Nil	2	1	Nil

INFECTIOUS DISEASES INVESTIGATION, DISINFECTION AND VERMIN DISINFESTATION.

5 Visits were made in connection with infectious diseases. Disinfection was carried out at one house where bedding and articles of clothing, etc., were also treated.

109 premises, of which 91 were council houses, were disinfested because of beetle infestations.

The number of council houses so treated is double that of the previous year this being due to the tenants co-operation with the Department in "block" treatments—the only effective method of dealing with this particular infestation.

It is only fair to the tenants concerned to reiterate that this nuisance has persisted since the houses were erected on this particular estate and that the majority of such tenants have endeavoured for many years to cope with the problem without the local authority's assistance.

It should be recorded in this section of the report that there were no disinfestations of houses affected with the more unpleasant types of vermin which are usually associated (in modern homes) with the careless habits of the occupants.

Such cases are very rare in the City and this speaks well for the precautions taken in pre-war re-housing from slum clearance areas by both the local authority and the tenants who were rehoused from such properties.

RODENT CONTROL.

Sewer Maintenance Treatments : Two maintenance treatments of the City's sewers were carried out during the year.

A total of 600 manholes were baited and final results showed poison takes in 134 manholes.

In 1950 (as a comparison to the above figures) it was necessary to treat 999 manholes and results showed poison takes in 330 manholes.

Surface Infestations : All council properties likely to become infested received periodical visits and treatments as required. Infestations in schools and hospitals received prompt attention.

Grant Aid : Direct grant aid towards irrecoverable costs involved in the service ceased to be paid by the Ministry concerned on 31st March, 1959 but the Council have continued the proper exercise of their functions under the provisions of the Damage by Pests Act, 1949 as the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries expected all local authorities to do when such direct aid ceased.

The following table is a summary of the rodent control work carried out during the year :—

	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Infested Places.	Totals
No. of Premises ...	97	38	148	283
No. of visits ...	348	147	536	1,031
No. of Poison-baits	937	958	2,297	3,192
No. of Post-baits ...	68	24	69	161

Wherever necessary owners of premises were requested to carry out rat-proofing after completion of treatments.

DRAINAGE.

The following particulars relate to drainage work carried out by the Department during the year :—

New drainage systems laid	...	...	...	...	3
Drainage systems reconstructed	...	...	...	...	16
Defective drains repaired	...	...	...	...	5
Choked drains cleared	...	...	...	...	35
Inspection chambers built	...	...	...	...	33
Ventilation provided to drains	...	...	...	...	—
New gullies fixed	...	...	...	...	24
Other drainage defects remedied	...	...	...	...	6
Smoke tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	—
Water tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	41
Colour tests applied to drains	...	...	...	...	9

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

One licence was granted during 1960 for the use of a moveable dwelling.

The trailer was sited on land at Quarry House Farm and was maintained in an excellent condition.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Routine observations of smoke emissions from boiler chimneys were carried out during the year and complaints as to dense smoke emissions investigated.

Three boiler plants continued to cause smoke nuisances but of these two are expected to change over to oil firing in 1961.

Discussions as to alleviating the nuisance from the remaining plant (coal-hand fired) are continuing and the owners concerned have been requested to consider whether modifications to the plant might make the use of coke practicable.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1959.

Premises. (1)	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	23	15	2	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	69	106	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	10	2	—
TOTAL	102	131	9	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspect'r	By H.M. Inspect'r	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	2	2	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) insufficient	2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	2	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	9	9	—	4	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

FOOD PREMISES IN DURHAM CITY.

	Trade.	Number.
Bakers	9
Butchers	15
Confectioners	35
Dairies and Purveyors of Milk	52
Fish, Game and Poultry	7
Fried Fish...	12
General Dealers	29
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	15
Grocers and Provision Merchants	...	32
Hotels, Cafes and Snack Bars	21
Ice Cream dealers	82

MILK SUPPLY.

The following licences were issued by the Council :—

1. Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised) Milk Regulations :—

“ Pasteurised ” Milk Dealers Licences	12
“ Pasteurised ” Milk Dealers Supplementary Licences	9
“ Sterilised ” Milk Dealers Licences	38
“ Sterilised ” Milk Dealers Supplementary Licences	4
2. Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations :—

“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk Dealers Licences	2
“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk Dealers Supplementary Licences	5

Under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, the registration of the above premises becomes the responsibility of the Food and Drugs Authority.

As from the 1st January, 1961, therefore, the County Council will be responsible for the issue of milk licences and records of persons so registered have been passed to that Authority.

Registered premises have been inspected during the year in order to ensure that the various provisions of the Regulations were being complied with.

REGISTRATION UNDER SECTION 16 FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

ICE CREAM.

Six applications for registration under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of pre-packed ice cream were approved by the Council making a total of 82 premises registered for this purpose. Two firms are registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Of the two manufacturers one ceased production in 1959 and the other produced only very limited quantities.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955-57.

The standard of food hygiene generally achieved by owners of food premises and their employees is excellent and only occasionally is it found necessary to draw attention to infringements of the Regulations.

Good progress has undoubtedly been achieved throughout the Country in securing improved food premises and there is now a greater sense of responsibility among those handling food of the vital importance of cleanliness in their particular trade.

A great deal, however, remains to be achieved, not necessarily by legislation (though the compulsory registration of all food premises is desirable) but by persistent efforts to educate all those handling food, whether in food premises or in the home, of the dangers of careless habits.

There were no prosecutions for infringements of the Regulations.

468 visits were made to premises affected by the Regulations and the following works were completed during the year :—

Equipment—repairs and renewals	...	...	...	1
Protection of open foodstuffs	...	...	...	2
Sanitary conveniences :				
Re-decoration	...	...	...	1
Additional provided	...	...	...	1
Provision of hot water supply	...	...	...	1
Provision of handbasins	...	...	...	—
Provision of sinks	...	...	...	1
Provision of first aid equipment	...	...	...	—
Provision of accommodation for clothing			...	—
Re-decoration and repairs	...	...	...	25
Improved ventilation	...	...	...	1
Waste bins supplied	...	...	...	—
Refrigerators fitted	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous works and improvements...			...	4

FOOD INSPECTION.

The following list shows the quantities of food that were found upon inspection to be unfit for human consumption. All food condemned was voluntarily surrendered and destroyed at the Council's incinerator :—

Bacon, $47\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Cheese, 14 lbs.
 Chickens, 3.
 Cream, 2 tins.
 Fish, 15 tins.
 Fruit, 216 tins.
 Marmalade, 3 jars.
 Meat, 416 tins.
 Milk, 9 tins.

Milk Pudding, 8 tins.
 Rabbit, 44 lbs. 3 ozs.
 Rice, 5 tins.
 Roast Pork, $17\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
 Sausage, $32\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
 Soup, 14 tins.
 Spratts, 3 st.
 Syrup, 1 tin.
 Vegetables, 66 tins.

MEAT INSPECTION.

All animals slaughtered in local slaughter-houses were inspected.

253 visits were made in connection with such inspections and the following table gives details of animals slaughtered and meat and offals condemned :—

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE
OR IN PART.

	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed ..	582	4	2	2091	488	—
Number inspected	582	4	2	2091	488	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	19	—	—	1	4	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci ..	3.26	—	—	.04	.82	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcases con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tub- erculosis ..	.34	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Cysticercosis.</i>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

A total of 40 st. 10 lbs. of condemned meat and offal (the same amount as in 1959) was destroyed at the Council's incinerator.

All the carcasses passed were of excellent quality and the standard of slaughtering carried out by the nine persons holding slaughtermen's licences was satisfactory.

REPORT ON SLAUGHTERHOUSE FACILITIES :

In accordance with Section 3(1) of the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, a review was made of the facilities in the City, and consultations were carried out with those organisations whose interests were concerned.

The review took into consideration the existing and probable future requirements of slaughterhouse facilities in the district.

The report and recommendations contained therein was submitted to and approved by the Council and was subsequently accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Two slaughterhouses were classified in the report as premises which the local authority expected would comply with the construction regulations by the date suggested by them. The remaining slaughterhouse was classified as licensed but not in use and in the appendix to the report it was recommended that its future use as a licensed slaughterhouse be discontinued.

The appointed day fixed by the Minister for the construction regulations to apply to the two first mentioned slaughterhouses is 1st January, 1962.

Water Supplies.

Three samples of tap water from Durham County Water Board mains were obtained for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

The resultant laboratory reports showed the samples to be very satisfactory.

Swimming Baths.

Five samples of water from the large and small swimming pools were obtained for bacteriological examination. All samples proved to be most satisfactory.

Results of such sampling were immediately notified to the Bath's Superintendent.

The baths consisting of a large and small pool are the property of the Durham City Corporation and the water used is the same as that supplied by the Durham County Water Board to domestic users.

The City Engineer reports that a four hour turnover with filtration and breakpoint chlorination is maintained, and he further reports that extensive alteration to the changing accommodation was commenced during the year and will be completed early in 1961.

Lectures.

As in the past, talks on public health matters were given to interested organisations, and boy scouts examined for their Public Health Man Badge.

SUMMARY OF WORK OF SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Complaints received	...	...	...	...	...	...	255
Houses inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	573
Houses re-inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	764
Visits under Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	131
Visits to food shops, food premises and slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	721
Visits under Rent Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Visits in connection with Improvement Grants	...	...	...	...	...	...	93
Visits in connection with defective or new drainage	...	...	...	...	...	...	128
Smoke, water and colour tests	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	186
Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Visits to cases of infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Premises disinfected	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Verminous premises disinfested	...	...	...	...	...	...	109
Interviews with owners, contractors, complainants, etc.	...	...	...	...	...	...	330
Visits to caravans	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Inspections of rivers and streams	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
Inspections of common yards and passages	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inspections of public sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Visits in connection with Rodent Control	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,031
Miscellaneous sanitary inspections	...	...	...	...	...	...	106

REFUSE COLLECTION AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The following information relating to Refuse Collection and Sewerage and Sewage Works has been supplied by the City Engineer whose Department is responsible for these undertakings.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of all household refuse has been maintained throughout the year.

Sewage Works, Barkers Haugh.

The consultants appointed by the Council have had their preliminary designs for the new works approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and are expected to have full working drawings and tender documents ready for consideration by the Council in the autumn of 1961.

Newton Hall Outfall Sewer.

Construction has been completed of the outfall sewer to drain Newton Hall to Barkers Haugh sewage works.

WATER SUPPLIES.

In his Annual Report for 1960 the Chief Engineer to the Water Board Mr. A. C. Wildsmith, refers to the rainfall as being well distributed and from the summer onwards, heavy and prolonged. There were no supply difficulties during the 12 months under review and the Board's auxiliary supplies at Page Bank were not used.

The supply by the Board (over its whole area) amounted to daily consumptions per head of population of 20.74 gallons unmetered and 10.78 gallons metered (trade).

Regarding bacteriological examination of the Board's supply the following figures are also taken from his report :—

CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRIBUTION SAMPLES.

(Total Number 857).

Class 1	...	...	...	...	64.3%
Class 2	...	...	...	...	29.8%
Class 3	...	...	...	...	3.2%
Class 4	...	...	...	...	2.7%

Percentage free from Bact. Coli Type 1—98.1%.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1960.

The work under this Act is performed by a Sampling Officer of the County Council, and during the past year the following samples were submitted by him to the Public Analyst for analysis :—

Butter (Informal)	...	...	...	...	1
Dairy Ice-Cream	...	...	...	...	1
Glucose	...	...	...	...	1
Ground Rice	...	...	...	...	1
Herrings in Tomato Sauce (Tinned) (Informal)	...				2
Lemon Cheese	...	...	...	...	1
Luncheon Meat (Tinned) (Informal)	...	...			5
Malt Vinegar	...	...	...	...	2
Pineapple Cubes (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	1
Potted Meat	...	...	...	...	1
Prunes (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	1
Runner Beans (Tinned)	...	...	...	...	1
Semolina	...	...	...	...	1
Sweets	...	...	...	...	1
Tongue and Ham	...	...	...	...	1
MILK :					
T.T.	...	...	...	...	1
Pasteurised T.T.	...	...	...	...	6
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	9
Sterilised	...	...	...	...	10
Channel Islands Pasteurised	...	...	...		2
Goats' Milk	...	...	...	...	1
MISCELLANEOUS :					
Empty milk bottle	...	...	...	...	1
TOTAL					51

The sample of T.T. Milk was certified to be 6.7% deficient in Fat. After "appeal to cow" samples had been taken at the farm (which is not within Durham City) the National Agricultural Advisory Service was asked to help the farmer raise the quality of the milk produced by his herd.

Two charges were preferred against a retailer of ice-cream in respect of the sample of Dairy Ice-Cream, which was found to be deficient in milk fat, and to contain fat other than milk fat. He was fined a total of £10, plus £2. 10s. 0d. costs.

The "empty milk bottle" was handed in by a private purchaser, as it contained a small amount of hard foreign matter. The Public Analyst stated that this probably represented a small residue from the pasteurising plant after cleaning, and although objectionable, was harmless. A letter of caution was sent to the dairy company concerned.

The remaining 48 samples were genuine.



